APRIL, 1787. THE NUMB. 2968.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1787.

FOR SALE, BY
DANIEL BENEZET,
At his Store in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,
A very large ASSORTMENT of
Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,
With ſuitable WHETSTONES----Alſo,
HEMPEN thread for manufacturers, a variety of black ſattins and pelongs, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, broad and narrow corduroys, ſuperfine moreens, calimancoes, Leghorn hats, watch chryſtals, fuzee chains, pendants and hands, fine braſs wire, pewter table and tea ſpoons, boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, ſhoe buckles, metal buttons, pins and needles, ſleeve buttons, ſhoemakers knives, double ſcrew gimblets, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, Engliſh paſte-boards, pig braſs, German looking glaſſes, ſheet braſs, &c. BAR IRON by the ton; alſo a LARGE IRON CHEST. 3 m.

N. B. He has to let, a commodious LOT and WHARFF, under good fence, about 60 feet front and 200 feet deep, ſituate below Pools-bridge.

Alſo a three ſtory HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, an extraordinary ſtand for buſineſs.

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Thomas Britſon, deceaſed, will be ſold by public vendue, on the premiſes, the 28th inſt. at 12 o'clock, the PLANTATION whereon the ſaid Britſon lived in his life-time, containing about 93 acres of land, ſituated in the townſhip of Lower Merion, in Montgomery county, 12 miles from Philadelphia, and about one from Spring-mill, near Schuylkill; there is a very large conſtant ſpring of water on the place, 8 or 10 acres of watered meadow, and more may be made; there is alſo a ſufficiency of cleared land very good ſoil, and the reſt is woodland. Any perſon inclined to view the ſame, may apply to WILLIAM ROBERTS, living on the premiſes, or to
April 4, 1787. † JOHN PRICE, Executor.

Fourth Month 13, 1787.
TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.
STOLEN, laſt night, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Aſhton townſhip, Cheſter county, a bay GELDING, fourteen and half hands high, four years old, a natural trotter, canters well, a ſtar in his forehead, one white foot behind, bears heavy on the bridle. Whoever ſecures ſaid Horſe, ſo as the owner may get him again, ſhall be entitled to SIX DOLLARS reward, and SIX DOLLARS more for ſecuring the thief in any gaol, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, with reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ LEVI MATSON

Philadelphia, April 9, 1787.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR
DIRECTORS and a TREASURER
OF THE
Library Company of Philadelphia,
WILL be held, at the Company's Room in Carpenter's Hall, on MONDAY the 7th of May next, at three o'Clock in the Afternoon, when the Treaſurer will attend to receive the Annual Payments.

As there are ſeveral Shares on which *fines* are due, the Owners of them, or their Repreſentatives, are hereby notified, that they will be unavoidably forfeited, agreeably to the Laws of the Company, unleſs the Arrears are paid off on the ſaid ſeventh of May, or within ten Days after.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM RAWLE, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.
IN Purſuance of a Writ of Venire Facias, under the hands and ſeals of the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and the Honorable William Auguſtus Atlee and Jacob Ruſh, Eſquires, Juſtices, aſſigned, appointed and commiſſioned to hear, try and determine all and every the indictments and preſentments made and taken for and concerning all treaſons, murders, and ſuch other crimes as by the laws of the ſaid State are made capital or felonies of Death, and all other crimes, injuries and offences whatſoever; as alſo to deliver the gaols of the perſons who are or ſhall be committed for the crimes aforeſaid, To the Sheriff of the county of Cheſter directed: Public notice is hereby given to all thoſe who will proſecute or follow againſt any ſuch priſoner, that they be at the new Court-houſe, in the townſhip of Goſhen, at a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, there to be held on the twenty-third day of this inſtant, then and there to proſecute againſt them as it ſhall be juſt; and that all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners and Conſtables, within the ſaid county, be then and there, in their proper perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions, examinations, and other their remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices belong in that behalf to be done.

Dated in Cheſter county, the ſixth day of April, Anno Domini one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, and in the eleventh year of the Independence of the United States of America. ¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.
GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!

Philadelphia county, April 3, 1787.
NOTICE is hereby given to the inrolled militia of the county of Philadelphia, that the following days are appointed by law as days of exerciſe, viz.

In companies the two laſt Mondays in the month of April, viz. the 23d and 30th.

And in battalion, in the following order:

The firſt battalion, commanded by Colonel Worrell, on the firſt Monday in May, viz. the 7th.

The ſecond battalion, commanded by Colonel Holegate, on Tueſday, the 8th day of May.

The troops of light dragoons are to meet the ſecond battalion, commanded by Colonel Holegate, on their parade day, by eleven o'clock in the morning.

The companies, commanded by Captains Gray, Worrell, and Streeper, are directed to join the battalion commanded by Colonel Jones, on Monday, the 14th of May.

Given under my hand, this 3d day of April, 1787.
WILLIAM COATS, Lieutenant, C. P.

BENJAMIN W. MORRIS,
Has for Sale at his ſtore, the corner of Dock and Pear-ſtreets,
DOUBLE and ſingle refined loaf and lump ſugars,
Muſcovado ſugars in hogſheads and barrels.
Weſt-India and ſugar-houſe molaſſes,
Rhode-Iſland cheeſe.
Madeira Wine, per pipe, quarter caſk, or gallon.
Liſbon ditto, Sherry ditto, Teneriffe ditto, claret in caſes,
Taunton ale in caſks,
Briſtol beer, old Jamaica ſpirit per hogſhead or gallon.
Coniac Brandy, Antigua rum,
Beef in barrels, Mackrel ditto, &c. &c.
*** All which he will ſell on the very loweſt terms, for Caſh, ſhort Credit, or Produce.

Philadelphia, Fourth Month 2nd, 1787.
THE Contributors to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital are deſired to take notice, that the Annual Election for twelve Managers and a Treaſurer will be held at the ſaid Hoſpital on ſecond day, the ſeventh of the fifth month (May) next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
By order of the Managers,
SAMUEL COATES, Secretary.

The admirers of *American Poetry*
are informed, that in the AMERICAN MUSEUM for March, 1787, juſt publiſhed by M. CAREY, in Market-ſtreet, next door to Meſſrs. Dunlap and Claypoole's office,
There is given ENTIRE, the
Addreſs to the American Armies:
Written by the celebrated Colonel Humphreys, Aid-de-Camp to his Excellency General Waſhington.

N. B. This Poem was ſold ſingly in London for two ſhillings ſterling.------Alſo,
A Poem on the happineſs of *America,*
Addreſſed to the Citizens of the United States. *By the ſame writer.*

This Poem ſold in London for half a crown ſterling:

Both theſe Poems have been tranſlated into different languages, and read with the greateſt avidity in various parts of Europe. The French critics are warm in their praiſes of the abilities of the writer---and even the Engliſh reviewers are obliged to declare of the former---"That it may with ſome trifling exceptions be juſtly ſtyled a good poem, though not a very pleaſing one to good Engliſhmen."

Beſides the above pieces, the preſent number of the Muſeum contains the fourth and laſt part of COMMON SENSE, and a great variety of other Eſſays.

The Subſcription for the American Muſeum is 18s. per annum. Price of each number to non-ſubſcribers a Quarter Dollar.

It is Sold by all the principal Book-ſellers in this city.
Philadelphia, April 2, 1787.

Three Thouſand Pieces of
PAPER HANGINGS,
NOW OPENED for SALE, at
W. POYNTELL's
STATIONARY and JEWELLERY STORE,
In Second-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, the corner of Black-horſe alley.
IN variety, fancy patterns, richneſs and durability of colours, this aſſortment of Paper is far ſuperior to any ever offered for ſale in theſe ſtates, and the prices fixed on them ſo very low, that a compariſon with ANY other cannot fail to make them the object of choice. March 9, 1787.

To be had at FRANCIS BAILEY's *Printing-Office,*
POEMS *on* Several Occaſions,
CHIEFLY WRITTEN DURING THE LATE WAR.
By MR. P. FRENEAU.
Now collected and neatly printed, in a handſome pocket volume.
Fine copies, 8/4 --coarſe ditto, 7/6.

Montgomery county, April 3, 1787.
NOTICE is hereby given to the inrolled militia of the county of Montgomery, that the following days are appointed by law as days of exerciſe, viz.

In companies, the two laſt Mondays in the month of April, viz. the 23d and 30th.

The firſt battalion, commanded by Robert Currie, Eſquire, on the firſt Monday in May, viz. on the 7th.

The ſecond battalion, commanded by George Smith, Eſquire, on Tueſday, the 8th of May.

The third battallion, commanded by Chriſtian Weaver, Eſq; on Wedneſday, the 9th.

The fourth battalion commanded by Peter Richards, Eſquire, on Thurſday, the 10th.

The fifth battalion, commanded by Matthew Jones, Eſquire, on Monday, the 14th.

The troop of light dragoons is to meet the battalion commanded by Robert Currie, Eſquire, at Norriton, at the houſe of Mrs. Hannah Thompſon, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
ABEL MORGAN, Lieutenant. C. M.

MUSLINS,
A large aſſortment of coarſe and fine, plain and figured Muſlins, by the piece or bale, alſo a quantity of the beſt
Madeira and Liſbon WINES,
To be ſold, by CHARLES WHARTON, at his STORE near the Drawbridge. ¶ 5w.

Was taken up on the thirty-firſt of March laſt,
A CALF.
Any perſon who has loſt it, and can prove it to be his property, may have it again, by applying in Fourth-ſtreet, next to the Academy, at the houſe of JACOB EHRENZELLER.
April 3, 1787. †

TO BE LET,
A PLANTATION, containing 60 acres, ſituated at the corner of Turner's lane and Germantown road. Enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Second below Dock-ſtreet.
March 17, 1787. JONATHAN MIFFLIN.
N. B. A quantity of HAY for ſale. ‡

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the Second Seſſion of the ELEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

[Continued from our laſt.]

WEDNESDAY, March 14, 1787. A. M.

A petition from 39 inhabitants of the county of Montgomery was read, remonſtrating againſt the bill, entituled "An Act to revive the incorporation of the ſubſcribers to the Bank of North-America," and praying the ſame may not be paſſed into a law.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Petitions from 209 inhabitants of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, 293 inhabitants of the townſhip of Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, 1881 inhabitants of the county of Berks, and 484 inhabitants of the county of Montgomery, were read, remonſtrating againſt the bill, entituled "An Act for regulating the militia of the ſtate," and praying the ſame may not be paſſed into a law.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from the officers of the militia of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, of a ſimilar tenor with the foregoing petitions, was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from divers owners or occupiers of marſh meadow in the northern and ſouthern diſtricts of Kingſeſſing and Tinicum was read, ſetting forth, that the laws now in force reſpecting the ſaid meadows are greatly defective, and require conſiderable amendments, and praying leave to bring in a bill to repeal the former laws, and for the better improvement and regulation of the banks, &c.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from divers inhabitants of the ſixth diſtrict for holding the general elections within the county of Bedford was read, praying they may be allowed to hold their ſaid elections at the houſe of David Lowrey, in Tyrone townſhip.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from divers inhabitants of Burnt Cabin valley, in the county of Bedford, was read, praying to be included in the county intended to be erected by the act, entituled "An Act for erecting part of the county of Bedford into a ſeparate county."

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from 168 inhabitants of Milford townſhip, in the county of Cumberland, was read, praying certificates given in lieu of pay due to the militia of this ſtate may be received in payment for unpatented lands.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from David Brown, of the county of Lancaſter, was read, ſetting forth, that in the month of Auguſt 1780 he advanced twelve thouſand and fifty dollars, being arrearages due to ſeveral of the ſeven months men, and took their orders on Col. Samuel J. Atlee; that notwithſtanding repeated applications were made by him for payment, he hath not been able to recover the ſame; and praying this Houſe to grant him relief in the premiſes; and on motion, and by ſpecial order, the ſame was read the ſecond time, and referred to the committee appointed November 15th laſt, on the petitions of Daniel Vanderſlice and others, to report thereon.

The petition of Daniel Leet, and others, read yeſterday, was read the ſecond time, and committed.

The petitions of Peters, Antrim, Waſhington and Montgomery townſhips, in the county of Franklin, read February 23d, were read the ſecond time, and committed.

The committee appointed March 12th, on the petition of the commiſſioners of the city and county of Philadelphia, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The report of the committee on the petition of Joſeph Hugg, read March 7th, was read the ſecond time, and adopted as follows, viz.

The committee appointed to determine on the petition of Col. Joſeph Hugg, of Glouceſter county, in New-Jerſey, beg leave to report-----

That a judgment has been obtained againſt him, without trial, in the court of common pleas of Philadelphia county, and ſince the entry of the ſaid judgment, teſtimony which has been laid before your committee, and which would deſtroy the validity of the ſaid judgment, if the ſame was permitted to be given in evidence, and which teſtimony was not in the power of the ſaid Hugg at that time, notwithſtanding which the ſaid court refuſes to open the ſaid judgment:

Your committee therefore ſubmit the following reſolution:

Reſolved, That the petition of Colonel Joſeph Hugg, with the papers relating thereto, be ſubmitted to the conſideration of the Judges of the Supreme Court, for their opinion thereon.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the bill, entituled "An Act for regulating the militia of the ſtate," was read the third time, and in part debated by paragraphs.

Ordered, That it be re-committed, with the addition of Mr. Will, Mr. Robinſon and Mr. J. Heiſter.

A member, in his place, read a bill, entituled "An Act to incorporate and endow an Academy or public School in the town of Waſhington," and, having obtained leave, preſented the ſame to the chair, when it was read the firſt time, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The bill, entituled "An Act to repeal part of an act to regulate the general elections of this commonwealth, and to prevent frauds therein, and to amend and alter the act for the better regulation of juries, was read the ſecond time, debated by paragraphs, ordered to be tranſcribed, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration,

The bill, entituled "An Act to alter the teſt of allegiance to this commonwealth required by an act paſſed the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix, entituled "An Act for ſecuring to this commonwealth the fidelity and allegiance of the inhabitants thereof, and for admitting certain perſons to the rights of citizenſhip," was read the ſecond time, debated by paragraphs, ordered to be tranſcribed, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

The bill, entituled "A Supplement to the act, entituled "An Act for the further relief of the public creditors who are citizens of this ſtate, by receiving on loan certain debts of the United States of America, and for funding the ſame, and for paying the annual intereſt of ſuch loans, and the intereſt of certain debts of this ſtate, every ſix months," was read the third time, in part debated by paragraphs, and the further conſideration thereof poſtponed.

THURSDAY, March 15, 1787. A. M.

On motion of Mr. Fitzſimons, ſeconded by Mr. Roſs,

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to continue the appointments of the Surveyor-General, Receiver-

General and Secretary of the Land-office, to provide a competent salary for the Judge of the Admiralty, and to limit the expences of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Ordered, That Mr Fitzsimons, Mr. D. Clymer and Mr. Piper be a committee, to bring in a bill conformably to the foregoing resolution.

A motion was made by Mr. Whitehill, seconded by Mr. D. Clymer,

To authorise the Comptroller-General to issue certificates for debts due to the citizens of this state, whose servants or apprentices were inlisted during the late war.

Ordered, That the further consideration thereof be postponed.

The committee appointed December 26th last, on the motion respecting the powers exercised by the officers of the land-office, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The report of the committee on the petition of the Commissioners of the city and county of Philadelphia, read yesterday, was read the second time, and adopted, as follows, viz.

The committee, to whom was referred the petition of the Commissioners of the city and county of Philadelphia, report,---

That two lots of ground, part of the State-house square, were vested in trustees, for the purpose of erecting thereon Court-houses for the city and county of Philadelphia, one of which lots is on the north-east corner of said square, and the other on the north west corner, being each 50 feet front on Chesnut-street, and 73 feet deep.

That there are now preparations making for building on one of the aforesaid lots, and it appears to be the opinion of Council and of the commissioners, that the front of said building should fall back fifteen feet from the line of Chesnut-street, and a regard to symmetry in appearance requires that the corresponding building should front on the same line.

It appears reasonable to your committee that a grant of fifteen feet be made, to be joined to the southern boundary of said lots: They therefore offer a resolution:

Resolved, That the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill for the purposes aforesaid.

The report of the committee, read March 5th, on the petitions relative to the collection of the excise, was read the second time, and adopted, as follows, viz.

The committee appointed to report a plan for the better collection of the excise, beg leave to state to the House some of the facts upon which they have been induced to propose alterations in the laws for collecting that revenue.

By a return from the Collector of the port of Philadelphia they find, that in the year 1785 there was entered at the custom-house 293 561 gallons of wine, 122,789 gallons of brandy, and 1.074,523 gallons of rum, making together 1.341 786 gallons, besides what was again exported: To this may be added, for rum distilled in this state, 50,000 gallons: And if allowance is made for what is sent to the neighbouring states without passing through the custom-house, as well as for the expence of collection, this revenue ought to produce £ 35,000 per annum---whereas it has not yet exceeded £ 15,000.

From the statement of the public accounts published by the Comptroller-General, and a subsequent account of the payments received in 1785 and 1786, it appears, that between the end of the year 1783 and last of December, 1786, there has been received into the public treasury, for excise, £ 55 989 17 3; which has been received from the counties as follows------

From the city and county of Philadelphia,	£ 34715	12	11
the county of Bucks, -	2755	11	5
the county of Chester, - -	4637	6	5
the county of Lancaster, -	4525	8	6
the county of York, - -	2033	11	9
the county of Cumberland, -	249	3	8
the county of Northampton, -	2155	0	3
the county of Berks, - -	3319	0	2
the county of Westmoreland, -	26	16	0
the county of Northumberland, -	75	17	0
the county of Montgomery, for 1785 and 1786, - -	1168	0	0
the county of Dauphin, - -	328	9	2
	£ 55989	17	3

The counties of Washington, Fayette and Franklin have not yet paid any thing.

From these facts the committee infer, that great defects exist in the laws which provide for the collection of this revenue, and that the collectors in some of the counties must be inattentive to their duty. The city and county of Philadelphia appear to have paid three fifths of the whole sum collected, nor does the contribution from the others appear to be proportioned to their state of population or probable consumption. They would instance the county of Cumberland, which in two years has paid but £ 31 2 2.

From the information obtained by the committee, as well from the excise officer in this city as others, it apppears that the principal evasions of this duty arise from two circumstances. The first, by entering liquors intended for transportation into the interior counties in fictitious names; the other by introducing them from the neighbouring states without any entry.

To remedy these defects, as well as some others which have been pointed out to them, the committee offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That from and after the day of every person importing into this state any wine, rum or other liquor, subject to the payment of excise, shall, before he lands the same, make entry thereof with the officer of excise for the city and county of Philadelphia; and the Collector of the port of Philadelphia shall be restrained from granting permits for the landing of such liquor, till a certificate from the Collector of excise be produced and lodged with him.

Resolved, That from and after the day of the importers of all liquors in bottles, or in any package less than twenty gallons, be accountable for the excise thereon.

Resolved, That from and after the day of no Collector of excise shall grant a permit for the removal of any liquor, till the person demanding such permit make oath or affirmation (which oath or affirmation the said Collector shall be authorised to tender) as to the truth of the entry by them made, and the said entry shall contain the names of the person from whom such liquor is bought, as well as of the purchaser, with their place of residence, and a true account of the quantity and quality of such liquor.

Resolved, That the county collectors of excise be authorised and directed to appoint one or more Deputies under them respectively, whose places of residence shall be on or near the most public road leading into the county from the neighbouring state; and the deputies so appointed shall have all the powers now exercised by the Collectors. And every person bringing liquor into this state by land shall enter the same with the Collector of the first county into which he shall come. And if such liquor shall be found within this state, after having passed the place of abode of any Collector or Deputy Collector, or through any one county within this state, such liquor shall be forfeited, together with the carriage and horses conveying the same.

Resolved, That it be the duty of the Collector of excise for the city and county of Philadelphia to transmit to the Collectors of each of the counties, once in three months (or oftener, if he shall think it necessary) a transcript of all the entries made in his office, in the names of persons residing within their respective counties; and shall furnish the Comptroller-General with duplicates of such entries. And the Collectors of excise of the several counties shall, at the end of every three months, make returns to the Comptroller-General of all entries made with them, or their Deputies, within the three months next preceding the date of such return. And the Comptroller-General shall compare the entries made with the Collector of the city and county of Philadelphia, and those made with the Collectors of the counties, and if it shall appear that any fraud has been committed, he shall direct prosecutions against the delinquents.

Resolved, That for the better collection of the excise upon liquors distilled within this state, every person who shall make use of any still, within any of the counties of this state, for the purpose of distilling spirit from any of the products thereof, shall obtain from the Collector of excise of the county where such still is erected, a licence for such still, and shall pay, in lieu of excise for the liquor by him distilled, per annum for every still containing 60 gallons, and in like proportion for those of a less or greater capacity.

Resolved, That from and after the day of every waggon, cart, dray or other carriage, together with the horses or cattle drawing the same, which shall be found conveying liquor not duly entered, shall be forfeited, as well as such liquor.

Resolved, That from and after the day of no person shall obtain a licence for selling liquor by retail, who shall not pay, or secure to the commonwealth the payment of Twelve Pounds per annum, which payments shall be made quarterly.

Resolved, That to compensate the persons appointed as deputies to the county Collectors for their services, they shall be entitled to receive One Shilling, and no more, for every permit by them respectively granted, and two and an half per cent. upon the amount of the excise arising on the liquors so entered.

And whereas it is of great importance that some certain provision should be made, whereby the principal of the debts of the state may be lessened, and it is reasonable to expect that the excise, when carefully collected, will produce considerably more than the interest of the debt wherewith it is charged.

Resolved, That the State Treasurer be directed to reserve and keep apart all that the said revenue shall produce, more than 15,000l. and the sum so reserved shall be annually applied, under the direction of the General Assembly, towards the redemption of the principal of the debts of the state; nor shall it be made use of for any other purpose.

Ordered, That Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. D. Clymer and Mr. M'Dowell be a committee, to bring in a bill conformably to the foregoing resolutions.

[To be continued.]

N E W - H A V E N, *April* 4.

By a gentleman from Annapolis, (Nova-Scotia) we have the following advice, That on the 9th of last month, Joshua Chandler, Esq; his son, Mr. William Chandler, and daughter, Miss Betsey Chandler, with several others, took passage in a vessel, at Annapolis, bound to St. John's; that in the evening following, (the weather being hazy, and the wind blowing fresh) the vessel was cast on a rocky shore, a few miles from their destined port, and soon beat to pieces; that Mr. William Chandler was drowned in attempting to reach the shore; that his father and sister perished with fatigue and cold, after wandering several hours in a deep snow, as also a Mrs. Grant, the widow of a British officer. Several of the company were frost bitten, and much fatigued before they got to a house. Joshua Chandler, Esq; was formerly, for several years, a justice of peace for New-Haven county, and one of the representatives of this town, in the General Assembly. He had returned from England but a few weeks, before he met the above hapless fate.

B A L T I M O R E, *April* 10.

Some months ago, a young adventurer in North-Carolina married a widow who had three children; she chanced to have near 3000 hard dollars in the house. Two thirds of the sum belonged to the children. The guardians claimed their share of the specie for the children, and the *honest* step-father is now buying up paper at 12 or 13 shillings for the dollar, and such money will in that State be a legal payment for the use of the orphans. Is it strange that paper depreciates, when such men are profited by the change?

London newspapers, received by the Olive-Branch, Captain Potter, advise, that Russia had lost her best friend, Prince Heraclius, who had declared himself independent of Russia, and rejected the offers of protection that power made to him---that he had caused it to be proclaimed that he is Grand Vassal to the empire of the Crescent, as all his predecessors had been, and was in treaty with the Turkish ministry for an annual tribute, which he is to pay in money----that a letter from Paris mentions, that at the end of July last, an army of 3000 English, and some Seapoys, belonging to Bengal, had gained a complete victory over some of the Asiatic Princes, from whom they had taken great riches and plunder---that the States-General of the United Netherlands had somewhat abated in their requisitions, and stoop so far from the right they supposed they were possessed of, as to offer the Prince of Orange the sole previlege of nominating officers under the rank of Colonel; but will not give up to him the command of the Hague, being determined to keep that for their own security----that propositions of this nature had been absolutely submitted, but it was much doubted whether they would be approved of by his Highness---that a large body of the Dutch Nobles had subscribed an invitation to the Stadtholder to return to Loo, and have promised the adventure of their lives and fortunes to support him---that the Empress of Russia is said to have offered to be a mediatrix between the Prince Stadtholder and the States-General----that the King of Spain's indisposition has been so extremely great, that his Majesty is totally deprived of all understanding; and that his eldest son, the Prince of Asturia, had assumed the government---that his most Christian Majesty had ordered an extraordinary Bed of Justice, or Grand Council of the Nobles of France, to be held, to take into consideration the state of the finances of his kingdom, (which have been in a declining state ever since Mr. Neckar left the management of them) and to pursue measures necessary for supporting the national credit----that a categorical answer from Britain to the American States, respecting the delivering up the forts according to the treaty of peace, is soon to be made, which, if not acceded to, may be the means, at least of a partial rupture.

N E W - Y O R K, *April* 12.

The public may be assured, from good authority, that the Portugal cruisers have been so vigilant off the entrance, and within the streights of Gibraltar, that none of the Algerine zebeques have ventured out for several months.

By the most recent accounts from Jamaica we find, that the conduct of the representatives of the people has caused great uneasiness, insomuch, that at the meetings of the magistrates, &c. it was resolved on the 25th of January, that their proceedings were oppressive and unconstitutional! Reasons, oppressive, by voting large sums of money for unnecessary purposes; inconsistent, because they rejected the petitions of creditors, that the Island papers might be taken in payment of Island taxes; unconstitutional, by granting a considerable sum of public money for the relief of an individual. At this meeting it was resolved that the Custos be required to call together the freeholders to know their sense upon this important subject, which he did; the result of whose consultations was, a petition to the Lieutenant Governor, purporting their earnest desire (for reasons above-mentioned, &c) that the Assembly be immediately dissolved. To this petition his honor replied, that he should give it that serious consideration which its importance required.

Extract of a letter from Kingston, (Jamaica.)

"Our Custom-House officers here have played the Devil with this Island, and gone near to ruin a trade that brings us almost all our ready cash, by seizing French and Spanish vessels, under pretence of their infringing on the navigation act, which could only be intended to operate against the Americans? but these sensible gentlemen have seized several Spaniards who came with their dollars to us, for the express purpose of purchasing negroes? in consequence of which transaction, a memorial was sent home from hence by a committee of merchants formed for that purpose."

In the Irish House of Commons, on the 23d of January, Mr. Curran stated several remarkable instances of the disorders in Ireland, particularly "in the kingdom of Kerry,"---he called it the kingdom, for it seemed to be independent of the rest of the country.---I will relate, says he, a circumstance, that will give you an idea of the vigilance of magistrates in that quarter. One Seely, a notorious offender, for whom a reward had been offered by government, appeared openly in the county. A cottager was met by a person one morning in going to pay his rent----the person asked him, if he was not distressed to make up the money? The poor cottager innocently replied, why should I want money, when I can at any time get fifty pounds for informing against Seely. For having dropped this expression, the wretch's cabin was that night broke open by six armed men, and as himself, his wife, and children, sat round a little table, at their tasteless and scanty meal of dry potatoes, a blunderbuss was discharged on them. Scarcely one of the children escaped being wounded; the father died on the spot. In Tralee another fellow broke gaol, and they are both walking about the country, not skulking or hiding, but in the face of day. To my own knowledge informations were laid before a magistrate, by a very respectable person, but no step had been taken to apprehend them, and the murderer and the outlaw stalk about the land laughing at the sleeping laws. And, I say, to suffer these men again to return into the mass of the people is the severest reproach upon your magistracy.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, *April* 18.

On Sunday, the 8th instant, arrived at New-York, the British Packet Prince William Henry, in 50 days from Falmouth, in which came passengers, the Rev. Samuel Provost, D. D. Bishop of the Episcopal Church of New-York, and the Rev. William White, D. D. Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania. On the Wednesday following the Bishop of Pennsylvania arrived in this city.

By authentic information from France, we have the pleasure to inform our readers, that the General Assembly of the States met at Versailles the 9th of February. The following subjects are to be debated, viz.

1. The reform of different laws.
2. The manner of enacting and publishing laws.
3. The administration of civil and criminal justice.
4. The administration of finances.
5. The consideration of the active and passive debts.
6. The domains, aydes and gabelles (excise and impost upon salt.)
7. The land taxes.
8. The custom-houses.
9. The provincial assemblies.
10. The general abolition of mortmain, or rights belonging to convents.
11. The naturalization of all Protestants.
12. The proper regulation of a loan office.

The discussion of these important matters laid by a powerful monarch under the consideration of his own subjects is an instance of generosity unexampled in history. The members of the Assembly are comprehended under the following heads.

I. Clergy, consisting of seven arch-bishops, and seven bishops.

II. Nobility, consisting of seven marshals of France, ten dukes and peers, thirteen comptes and seven marquises.

III. Commoners, consisting of seven counsellors of state, four intendants of different provinces, the presidents and attorneys general of all the parliaments, the mayors and deputies of the principal cities, the deputies of the three orders of the provinces called Pays d'Etats.

On Monday, the 2d inst. came on at Faneuil-Hall, in Boston, the election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, &c. of Massachusetts; at the close the numbers were:

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency James Bowdoin, Esquire,	724
The Honorable John Hancock, Esquire,	775

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Honorable Thomas Cushing, Esquire,	880
Benjamin Lincoln, Esquire,	424
Samuel Adams, Esquire,	179

In the New-Port Herald of the 29th ult. is published the history of a fracas, which happened not long since, in that city, between his Excellency John Collins, Esquire, of Rhode-Island, and Jacob Richardson, Esquire, Post-Master for the district of Newport; and which it appears was occasioned by R's refusing to deliver any letters directed to the Governor, unless the postage was first paid in solid coin, in conformity of a resolution of Congress, directing Post-Masters not to receive paper money for postage. Two letters it seems were brought to the Post-Office, addressed to the governor, who sent his son for them, but without any money, and Mr. R. refused to deliver them. The Governor then appeared in person, and from Mr. R's son received the letters, but was told by him, that his father's orders were, that no letters should go from the office without being paid for---The Governor told him to call his father, and Mr. R. appeared. His Excellency told Mr. R. he had got the letters, and that he would see the postage paid. The Post-Master not chusing to trust him, took the letters out of his hand.---This irritated the Governor, who called Mr. R. a scoundrel, and rascal, and threatened him with a drubbing, if he would come out of the office; but Mr. R. did not go out, and his Excellency moved off slowly. On the information of the Governor, the Assembly took up the matter, and after hearing his Excellency's complaint, cited Mr. R. before them, and by a stretch of power, to be found only in Algiers and Rhode-Island, he was obliged to sign a paper, asking pardon of the Governor, and the Assembly; which finished the business. From such a Government, or rather "no Government"---and from despots, such as these, we pray God to deliver us.

We have it from good authority, that his Excellency Governor Bowdoin has received from Governor Collins, of Rhode-Island, an answer to his letter, forwarded by the former some time since, to request that the fugitives in Massachusetts, who were deeply concerned in the late wicked attempt to overthrow its excellent constitution, and involve it in a civil war, might be delivered up, agreeable to the articles of the confederation.---Governor Collins informs Governor Bowdoin, that "in consequence of the misconduct of the Post-Master, Governor B's letter had been but that moment opened in the upper house, and that he had sent it to the lower house to receive its instructions, who has not given him any instructions, and so cannot do any thing about the Rebellious, and they cannot be meddled with."---What exalted and transporting ideas of national liberty, strong attachment to the articles of confederation, and regard to good order in general, must the patriotic Governor's letter hold up to the friends of liberty throughout the world! and, above all, how keen a sense of his worth and abilities, and of the virtue and knowledge of the lower house, must all enlightened people entertain! and how much ought we to respect and venerate such governments, after being favored with the foregoing specimen of their literary and and political talents!

Last Thursday evening was married, Major George Tudor, to

Miſs Shute. The ſame evening Mr. John Melbeck, merchant, to Miſs Heſs---all of this city.

On Thurſday laſt, a little after ſun-ſet, as Mr. John Tilp, farmer, who reſided near Reading, in this ſtate, was returning home from Mr. Kerr's mill, near Germantown, where he had been with a waggon load of grain, he was unfortunately way-laid by ſome attrocious villain or villains, who diſcharged a muſket at him as he rode in the waggon, the ball of which entered his right ſide and penetrated almoſt through him, which put a period to his exiſtence. The horſes taking fright at the report of the muſket ran away with the waggon to a conſiderable diſtance from where the accident happened, and ſome perſons in the neighbourhood haſtening to ſee what was the matter, cauſed the perpetrators of this diabolical act to ſheer off, and prevented their deſign of robbing Mr. Tilp, which, doubtleſs, was their intention. The jury which ſat on the body brought in a verdict, wilful murder againſt ſome perſon or perſons unknown.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

"*For the* price *of every thing*
"*Is juſt as much as it will bring*"

THE ſame may be ſaid of the *worth* of every thing. The public ſecurities of this ſtate have been ſold, at an average, for three and four for one. This then was their real *worth*, as well as price. In this ſtate of their value they were iſſued. They retained their nominal value no longer than they were retained by the original holder. After he parted with them, they ſunk to one third or one fourth of their value. At this rate only they ſhould be redeemed. How many widows and orphans, who put money into the funds, paid to them by law for gold, have been compelled by the ſcale of depreciation to receive only a tenth or twentieth part of the ſum they expected. This was judged neceſſary to ſave our country. Now, why ſhould ſpeculaters find more generoſity, than widows and orphans found *juſtice*, from the public? Let the ſtate pay them the firſt coſt of their certificates. The intereſt of 18 or 20 per cent. they have drawn for two years paſt, is a ſufficient compenſation to them for laying out of their money. All the evils and diſtreſſes of the ſtate ariſe from the funding bill in its preſent unjuſt form.

Why have we ſo many bankruptcies in town and country?

Becauſe real property is reduced to little or nothing by the funding bill.

Why are our mechanics and ſailors out of employ?

Becauſe no man will build, manufacture or trade with his money, while the ſtate pays 18 per cent. on certificates.

Why is it ſo hard to borrow money?

Becauſe no man will lend money for 6 per cent. while he can get 18 from the treaſury of the ſtate.

The funding bill is the cauſe of all our misfortunes. Under the falſe notion of ſupporting public credit, it has deſtroyed it, by ſapping the foundations of all induſtry and honeſty every where. I think with a learned member of the Aſſembly, that the certificates ſhould be bought up, or redeemed at their *preſent* value, before they have time to riſe---for in riſing they will ruin thouſands, to enrich a few men who have never done or ſuffered any thing for America. The diſtreſs of the country people, from the weight of their taxes, is very great---and all this for what?---Not to pay the widow or orphan, or original certificate holder, the *principal* of their debt---not to cut canals, or to improve our roads, or to encourage uſeful manufactures---but to maintain in idleneſs a few ſpeculators.

The *ſeverity* of the funding law deſerves to be noticed. When the liberties of our country were at ſtake, then delays in the payment of taxes were admitted---but now ſpeculators are to be maintained, the law knows no mercy. Cows, horſes, ſheep and land are ſeized at the end of forty days, and ſold for a trifle, to the great diſtreſs of our farmers, and the ruin of our agriculture. The low price of land is a certain ſign of the declenſion of a country; and nothing promotes this more than the high intereſt of money. I ſhall here aſk a ſimple queſtion.---Why ſhould a broker be proſecuted for uſury, when the ſtate pays 18 per cent. on all the monies ſhe has funded? We ſay merchants ſoon fail who get into the broker's hands, and pay 2 or 3 per cent. per month. Pennſylvania cannot be far from bankruptcy. She is now in the hands of ſtate brokers, and pays from one and an half to five per cent. per month.

But again---If the certificates are to be raiſed to ſpecie value, pray let the poor ſoldier and widow, who ſold their certificates for ſix ſhillings and eight-pence in the pound, be exempted from being taxed to raiſe them to their nominal value---otherwiſe you take three ſhillings and four-pence from that ſix ſhillings and eight-pence, which is the heighth of oppreſſion, ſuch as the king of Pruſſia would hardly have dared to inflict upon his ſubjects.

It was remarked during the war, that the greateſt diſtreſſes of the Americans aroſe, not from the power or cruelty of Britain, but from the folly or wickedneſs of our own laws. The ſame may be ſaid ſince the peace. It is not the navigation act of Britain that injures us. Our *hard times*---ſuch as, the low price of our lands, the want of employment for our mechanics and ſailors, ſcarcity of money, bad payments, bankruptcies, &c. &c. all ariſe from the ſtate's paying 18 per cent. for money.

It has been ſaid, that nothing but a new ſyſtem of confederation can ſave our country. But this can never be brought about, while a few wealthy men are able to monopolize all the certificates of a particular ſtate. A few ſpeculators in certificates, alone, have kept Rhode-Iſland, New-York and Pennſylvania from coming into the five per cent. requiſition of Congreſs. Theſe men think it will be more eaſy to dupe ſingle ſtates into funding ſyſtems, than the whole Congreſs. Beſides, they remember the 40 for one meaſure, which makes them afraid to truſt Congreſs a ſecond time with their *lazy gotten* gains. This meaſure, though ſo often ſpoken againſt, would have been a juſt one, if widows, orphans and original holders of continental money, who received it dollar for dollar, had been conſidered in it, and had been exempted from the fate of thoſe who received the money at 40 or 60 for one.

The conſequences of certificates riſing to ſpecie value will be as follows. A few men in every ſtate will be found to poſſeſs the greateſt part of them. Some will have two hundred, and others three hundred thouſand pounds. With theſe ſums they will be able to buy up whole ſquares of cities, and whole townſhips and counties in farms. Then we ſhall have ariſtocracy in good earneſt---a true landed ariſtocracy, which is the only kind of ariſtocracy known in the whole world. Then, too, we ſhall probably have an order of nobility created among us---for the owner of a county could never brook to be called plain Mr. -----. He muſt be the earl of Clintonſhire, or Baron of ------ſhire. Every age and country has its deluſions. The cruſade expeditions were carried on at an immenſe expence to preſerve the chriſtian *faith*. Under an equally falſe notion of ſupporting a *faith* of another kind, our country is now ſelling at public vendue to the higheſt bidder.

It has been ſaid, that if we diſcriminate between the certificates, who will truſt the Congreſs in caſe of another war? I anſwer, this diſcrimination alone will enable us to bear another war; otherwiſe our country will be ſo impoveriſhed, that we ſhall be unable to reſiſt even a tribe of Indians. Beſides, who will ever embark in another war, that recollects that ſpeculators alone enjoyed all the benefits of the laſt, and that a great majority of the people reaped nothing from it but poverty and ſlavery. There is no injuſtice done to any body by this diſcrimination, but infinite injuſtice by a contrary conduct. Nothing but a diſcrimination can preſerve, not only the credit, but the very exiſtence of the United States.

Let us conſider the danger of the ſtate from emigrations. It will be impoſſible to keep our middling farmers among us, while they are taxed ſo heavily. They will fly to the new ſtates, and live without government, or with the Indians, rather than be ruined by taxes. A common farm is now taxed half as high as its uſual rent.

Let the widows, orphans and original certificate holders look to themſelves. They have been miſled by joining their claims with the ſpeculators. Let them unite, and petition the Aſſembly for themſelves, and juſtice will be done to them, for all claſſes of people are willing to pay them honorably, and in *ſpecie* too, provided they will ſeparate themſelves from the ſpeculators.

There are, it is ſaid, 5000 people in Pennſylvania, who live by broking and ſpeculating, who would otherwiſe be employed in lawful trades, or in agriculture. Is it not high time an end was put to their buſineſs? They are infinitely more hurtful to our country than the Heſſian fly.

Our country has been terribly ſqueezed by the war. For five years the farmers ſold no grain, and the laſt years of the war ruined two thirds of our merchants. Our mechanics are without buſineſs. In this condition, are we able---or if we were, is it juſt that we ſhould maintain 5000 idle lawyers, doctors, parſons, brokers and new made gentlemen, who have no title in reaſon or juſtice to the fruits of our labours?

Agriculture is the baſis of national wealth and proſperity. The utmoſt encouragement, therefore, ſhould be given to it. A *cultivated* farm ſhould never pay a direct tax. All taxes ſhould be by impoſt or cuſtoms.

It is ſaid Vermont has refuſed to accept of a place in the confederation, becauſe ſhe will not make herſelf liable to any of our *unjuſtly* accumulated debts. Kentucke will probably follow her example, as ſoon as ſhe ſets up for an independent ſtate. In a few years, the new ſtates will contain more inhabitants than the old. They will be free of debt, rich and happy; while we ſhall be divided into tenants and landlords, and become as miſerable as the inhabitants of the old world.

The ſtate of Pennſylvania has lately conſented to receive ſix ſhillings and eight-pence in the pound for unpatented lands. Here ſhe forgives two thirds of the debt. Why ſhould ſhe heſitate, after this, to pay ſix ſhillings and eight-pence in the pound to the purchaſers of certificates? There is this difference in the two caſes---*Injuſtice* is done to the ſtate, but *ſtrict juſtice* to the ſpeculator. The patentee received full value for his land, and promiſed to pay in ſpecie for it. The ſpeculator gave only ſix ſhillings and eight-pence, or perhaps two ſhillings and ſix-pence in the pound for his certificate. Why, therefore, ſhould he receive more from the ſtate.

There is one more conſideration that deſerves to be attended to upon this ſubject. If we continue to pay eighteen per cent. on our certificates, a great part of them muſt ſoon be bought up by foreigners, who will conſider that intereſt as immenſe, compared with what they can get in their own country. The conſequence of this will be, they will drain our country of all its caſh, and in five or ſix years receive, in intereſt only, the principal of the purchaſe money they gave for their certificates.

While the officers of Congreſs are reſigning, or ſtarving, for want of the due payment of their ſalaries, and while the nations of Europe, who ſaved us by their loans, can get neither principal nor intereſt from us, we are fooliſhly and *unjuſtly* paying purchaſers of certificates from 18 to 60 per cent. upon their ſpeculations.

From 18 to 60 per cent. did I ſay?---we pay many of them from 36 to 120 per cent.---for as the ſcale of depreciation adopted by the funding bill is the continental, and not the ſtate ſcale, and as there is a difference of two to one between them, and as the ſtate ſcale marks the depreciation of certificates in *Pennſylvania*, it is a fact that we pay that immenſe intereſt upon the greateſt part of the certificates that are included in the funding bill.

Whoever wiſhes to ſee more upon the ſubject of our funding law, may conſult the ſeventh Eſſay upon Finance, publiſhed at the time it was paſſed, and written by a Citizen of Philadelphia.

The author of this eſſay expects to be called by the ſpeculators, for his opinion, an old raſcal, a diſhoneſt man, &c. &c.---but the *honeſt* farmers, mechanics and merchants will think and ſpeak differently of him. He is not diſpoſed to diſpute about words, but he will aſk what name that man deſerves, who has paid five ſhillings in the pound to an induſtrious tradeſman, with a large family, for his certificates, and afterwards conſents to ſee his houſhold furniture ſold to pay him 24 (or, according to our laſt calculation, 48) per cent. intereſt, and finally conſents to have his houſe ſold over his head, to raiſe the nominal principal of his purchaſed certificate to ſpecie value?

The *Honorable Supreme Executive Council* have been pleaſed to appoint the Subſcriber

AUCTIONEER

for the City of Philadelphia,

HE takes the earlieſt opportunity of informing the Public and his Friends, that GOODS will be received for Sale at the Store lately occupied by Meſſrs. *A. St. Clair & Co.* in Front, near Walnut-ſtreet, where he will be happy to receive their Commands, and ever attentive to ſerve and merit their Favours.

PETER WIKOFF.

Philadelphia, April, 16, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Lot of GROUND, ſituate on the eaſt-ſide of Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, being 60 feet on Sixth-ſtreet and 96 feet on North-ſtreet; on ſaid Lot there are four tenements and two ſtables. For terms, apply to RICHARD HUMPHREYS, in Sixth-ſtreet, or CALEB CARMALT, in Market-ſtreet. †

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN M'CALLISTER, late of Queen's Town, Maryland, Merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, in Queen's town. Thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate, are requeſted to preſent them without delay to ANDREW TYBOUT, in Philadelphia, or to

§ ROGER M'CALLISTER, Adminiſtrator.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On the 28th day of this inſtant, at the late dwelling-houſe of Derrick Lukens, deceaſed, in Briſtol townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, about ſeven miles from the city, and one from Germantown,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing about 80 acres, 12 whereof are good woodland, and about ten acres meadow, the arable land exceeding level and clear of ſtones; there is on ſaid place a two ſtory Stone Dwelling-houſe, with four rooms on a floor, and a Stone Kitchen adjoining, with a good Pump of water at the door, there is a large Stone Barn, carthouſe, ſpring-houſe, hog-houſe and other valuable out buildings, all of Stone, there is an excellent young orchard of the beſt fruit trees. One other tract of ſaid eſtate, containing 32 acres, near the above-ſaid tract, about 6 acres whereof is wood-land, there are ſeveral ſprings of water on ſaid tract. Both tracts are bounded on the Lime-kiln road. An indiſputable title will be made for the whole. The ſale to begin at two o'clock on ſaid day, when the conditions of ſale will be made known, by

JOSEPH SPENCER,
April 3, 1787. JOSEPH FERREE,
ISAAC KNIGHT, and
ANTHONY WILLIAMS, junior.

N. B. All perſons having any lawful claims againſt the eſtate of Derrick Lukens are requeſted to attend at the houſe of Caleb Armitage, in Briſtol townſhip, on the 27th of this inſtant, to make known their demands, that meaſures may be taken to diſcharge the ſame. ¶

To be ſold by Public Vendue,

On Tueſday, the firſt day of May next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the Old Coffee-houſe (if not diſpoſed of before at private ſale)

A MESSUAGE and PLANTATION, ſituate on the lime-kiln road, nine miles from Philadelphia, in Cheltenham townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 57 acres of land, 8 acres whereof is good watered meadow, 4 acres good woodland, and the reſt arable land, with a young orchard planted about four years ago, conſiſting of 100 good fruit trees, beſides the old orchard.-------Paper money of the laſt emiſſion of Pennſylvania, wheat, corn or Weſt-India produce, will be taken in payment. The terms will be made known by WILLIAM SHAW, merchant, in Water-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet, or the ſubſcriber, living at the Old Tavern, near Frankford bridge.

JOHN STEEL.

TO BE LET,

(And entered on the 1ſt day of May next)

THAT neat ſtone Houſe, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Schuylkill, adjoining the Middle-ferry; nine acres of upland belongs to the houſe, of which one acre is an excellent garden, well fenced in and ſtocked with a variety of fruit trees, ſtrawberries and other valuable plants; there are about ſeven acres of marſh between the upland and Schuylkill, that affords good paſture. The houſe is a licenſed tavern, with a well of excellent water near the door, and a ſtable that will hold ſeveral horſes. The ſituation is convenient for a tavern or ſtore, and ſuitable for both buſineſſes. For terms apply to the owner, *William Biſphan*, near four miles from Philadelphia, on Marſhall's road, or to Mr. *Joſeph Ogdon*, at the Middle-ferry.

April 16, 1786.

Philadelphia, April 14, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by Public Vendue, at the Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday the 28th inſtant, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain three ſtory Brick Houſe, Brick Kitchen, a Bake-houſe, and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt-ſide of Penn-ſtreet, between Pine and Cedar (or South) ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth on ſaid Penn-ſtreet 17 feet and in length or depth 66 feet 6 inches, (being half the diſtance between Front-ſtreet and Penn-ſtreet;) bounded weſtward with ground now or late of George Griffiths, northward by a public alley (or cartway) leading from Front-ſtreet to Penn-ſtreet, eaſtward by Penn-ſtreet aforeſaid, and ſouthward by ground of Samuel Powell, Eſquire; ſubject to the yearly ground rent of 34 Spaniſh milled pieces of eight, payable at half yearly payments: Taken in execution as the property of John Hoover, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Fourth-Month 14th, 1787.

B A R K.

A LARGE quantity of which will be wanted by the Tanners of Germantown, for which Ready Money and a generous price will be given for the different kinds of Oak, Birch and Beach. The Farmers and others who have this valuable article, would do well to bring it in as ſoon as it is dry, to prevent its ſuffering by rains, which often happens when left too long in the woods. ¶

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately.

A VALUABLE Plantation in Horſham, on the weſt branch of Neſhaminey, containing 200 acres, formerly part of Græme Park. Alſo two tenements on Philbert-ſtreet, with the lot, adjoining David Kennedy, Eſq; and Meſſrs. Hunter's buildings on Market-Street. ISAAC MELCHER.

April 10, 1787.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Cecil county, Maryland ſtate, between the Head of Elk and Doctor Mitchel's tavern, a large Sorrel Horſe, with a large ſtar in his forehead, branded on the thigh with SB and the ſame on the neck, under the mane, a trotter, about 7 years old, had one old ſhoe on his off fore foot. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and I get the horſe, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges, and for the horſe only, FOUR DOLLARS, paid by me

¶ SAMUEL WHAN.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's in the townſhip of Norriton and county of Montgomery, the 28th day of March laſt, two bay HORSES, of a middling ſize, ſhod before, both of them appear to be old, one of them much older than the other, the youngeſt has a blaze in his face and a natural pacer. The owner, is deſired to come, prove property, pay coſt and take them away.

April 13, 1787. ¶ DAVID NORMAN.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 150 acres of land, ſituated in Williſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, within one mile and a half of Lancaſter road, lying on the road leading from the Warren tavern to Cheſter, and ſeven miles from the Turk's Head or the New Court-houſe, and 23 miles from the city of Philadelphia: there are on ſaid plantation a houſe, barn, ſpring-houſe, with a ſpring of good water, a good orchard, a good lime kiln, about ten acres of meadow and more may be made; the land is agreeable to lime, and may be manured at a ſmall expence, there is a ſufficiency of wood-land; there has been about one thouſand buſhels of lime put on the land within theſe few years paſt. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

April 13, 1787. ¶ OWEN BROOKE.

York-town, March 27th, 1787.

IN purſuance of an attachment iſſued out of the court of common pleas of the county of York, againſt Valentine Krantz, at the ſuit of Henry Yeſsler, We, the auditors appointed therein, DO hereby give public notice, that on Saturday, the 5th day of May next, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe, in York-town, a quantity of houſhold and kitchen furniture, to wit, feather beds, chairs, a cheſt of drawers, a clock, and ſundry other articles too tedious to mention: And on Tueſday, the 15th day of the ſaid month of May next, will be ſold at the Court-houſe aforeſaid, a certain lot of ground, ſituate in York-town aforeſaid, containing in breadth on Beaver-ſtreet, 57½ feet, and in depth to a 20 feet alley, 250 feet; bounded on the eaſt by Beaver-ſtreet aforeſaid, on the ſouth by a lot of ground in tenure of Stephen Horn, on the weſt by a 20 feet alley, and on the north by a ditto, on which lot there are ſeveral good buildings, to wit, a dwelling-houſe, brew-houſe, malt houſe, ſtables, a large copper brewing kettle, and a variety of other utenſils for carrying on the brewing buſineſs. All attached as the eſtate of the ſaid Valentine Krantz, and to be ſold as aforeſaid.

Therefore all perſons who have any claims or demands againſt the ſaid Valentine Krantz, are deſired to exhibit the ſame, duly atteſted and authenticated, before the ſaid Auditors, at York-town aforeſaid, on or before the firſt day of July next, otherwiſe they will be precluded from any part or dividend of the monies ariſing from the ſale of ſaid eſtate and effects.

¶ MICHAEL HAHN, CONRAD LAUB, GODFREY LENHART. } Auditors.

This Day is PUBLISHED, by

THOMAS DOBSON,

In Second-ſtreet, ſecond Door above Cheſnut-ſtreet,

THE *TASK*: a POEM, in ſix books. By *William Cowper*, of the Inner-Temple, Eſq; Price 4*ſ* ſewed in boards, or 5*ſ* handſomely bound and lettered, or 6*ſ* bound with Tirocinium, or a Review of Schools, another very much eſteemed poem, by the ſame author.

To accommodate thoſe who chuſe, a few copies of Tirocinium or a Review of Schools, may be had ſewed, price 1*ſ*.

The Publiſher of the *American Edition of this excellent Poem*, (the TASK) inſtead of giving an account of it himſelf, begs leave to preſent to the Public the following Extracts from the Monthly Review for June, 1786:

-----" It is very ſeldom that we are furniſhed with an entertainment that mingles delight and improvement in ſo perfect a degree, as the preſent ingenious and truly original publication. The author is always moral, yet never dull; and though he often expands an image, yet he never weakens its force. If the ſame thought occurs, he gives it a new form; and is copious without being tireſome. He frequently entertains by his comic humour, and ſtill oftener awakens more ſerious and more tender ſentiments, by uſeful and pathetic repreſentations; by deſcriptions that ſoothe and melt the heart, and by reflections which carry their alarm to the conſcience, and rouſe and terrify guilt in its cloſeſt retreats.

The Poet writes under ſtrong impreſſions of chriſtian and moral truths, and we feel him to be in earneſt when he pleads their cauſe, and deplores the neglect that is ſhewn them by ſome, and the inſults that are offered them by others. Conviction gives force to imagination; and the poet dips his pen in the ſtream that religion hath opened in his own boſom.

Mr. Cowper poſſeſſes ſtrong powers of ridicule: and Nature formed him for a ſatiriſt of the firſt order. He ſees folly under every diſguiſe, and knows how to raiſe a laugh at her expence, either by grave humour or more ſportive raillery. He is alive to every feeling of compaſſion, and ſpares none who violate the laws of humanity. His benevolence is as extenſive as the creation; and though the *particular* impreſſions which religion hath made on his mind, and the general corruption of the times have thrown *a ſhade of melancholy* (it will be called *ſpleen* by ſome perſons) over his writings, yet we always behold an amiable and generous principle ſhining through the cloud, and ſtruggling to overcome the evils which it deplores."-----" The defects of this poem bear a very ſmall proportion to its beauties; and its beauties are of no common account: they are happily conceived and forcibly expreſſed. His language is the natural and unforced reſult of his conceptions; and though it is ſometimes careleſs and proſaic, and ſeldom rich or ornamented, yet it is vigorous and animated, and carries the thought home to the heart with irreſiſtible energy.

" Amidſt ſuch a profuſion of beautiful paſſages as we meet with in this ſingular poem, we are at a loſs what to ſelect for the entertainment of our readers. The poet's eye is awake on the various objects of creation, and all the ſcenes of public and domeſtic life, and from all he draws thoſe moral leſſons which tend to refine and improve the heart."

Of *Thomas Dobſon* alſo may be had, Juſt Publiſhed---Scott's new ſpelling, pronouncing and explanatory dictionary of the Engliſh language; containing, 1. The words printed according to their true orthography, with the accented vowel or conſonant marked in each, and the part of ſpeech added to which each word belongs. 2. The words reprinted, divided accurately as they are pronounced, and ſhewing in the moſt ſimple and eaſy manner, the proper ſound of every letter, without diſfiguring the words or altering their orthography. 3. The various ſignifications of each word: to which is prefixed, an introductory eſſay, in three parts. 1. Elements of Engliſh pronunciation. 2. Elements of elocution. 3. Elements of Engliſh grammar, with an appendix, containing an account of the Heathen Gods and Goddeſſes, ancient heroes, &c. a table of remarkable occurrences from the creation, and a liſt of celebrated writers. *Price only one dollar.*

2. Scott's introduction to reading and ſpelling; to which are added, principles of Engliſh grammar, 2*ſ* 6*d*.

3. Scott's leſſons in elocution, or a ſelection of pieces in proſe and verſe.

4. Butterworth's new copperplate copy-books. Stretch's beauties of hiſtory, or pictures of virtue and vice; drawn from real life, 2 vols.

5. Patterſon's ſermons.

6. Gordon's ſermons, 2 vols.

7. The hiſtory of ancient Greece, from the earlieſt times till it became a Roman province, by William Robertſon, Eſq; with a map of Greece. *Price* 16*ſ*.

8. Lord Cheſterfield's advice to his ſon, on men and manners; or, a new ſyſtem of education: in which the principles of politeneſs, and the art of acquiring a knowledge of the world, are laid down in a plain, eaſy and familiar manner: to which are annexed the Polite Philoſopher; or, an eſſay on the art which makes a man happy in himſelf and agreeable to others: alſo, Lord Burghley's ten precepts to his ſecond ſon, Robert Cecil, afterwards Earl of Saliſbury. Neatly bound in one pocket volume. *Price only* 3*ſ* 9*d*.

9. Armſtrong's art of preſerving health: a poem. 2*ſ*.

10. Goldſmith's deſerted village: a poem. 1*ſ*.

11. The laſt day: a poem. By Dr. Young. 1*ſ*.

12. Original tales, hiſtories, eſſays, and tranſlations: containing, 1. The hiſtory of Sarah Th-----, from the French; 2. The immortality of authors, a viſion; 3. The Spaniſh conſpiracy; 4. Don Carlos, a novel, from the French; 5. Fables; 6. An account of the Heathen ſacrifices; 7. An eſſay on the confuſion of tongues; 8. The Indians, a tale; 9. An eſſay on the arrangement of ancient and modern languages; 10. A diſcourſe on the ſtructure, ceremonies, &c. of the eaſtern churches, from the Greek; and, 11. An eſſay on the cauſes which have promoted or retarded the growth of the fine arts. *Price* 12*ſ* 6*d*.

Of *Thomas Dobſon* alſo may be had---Hamilton's introduction to merchandize, containing arithmetic, algebra, book-keeping, &c. 2 vols. Perry's man of buſineſs and gentleman's aſſiſtant, containing arithmetic, book-keeping, &c. Arithmetic, by Bonnycaſtle, Dilworth, Scott, Gordon, Hutton, Wilſon, Gadeſby, Mair, &c. Alſo, ſchool bibles, family bibles of different ſizes, new teſtaments printed in Philadelphia, on a fine paper, as cheap as thoſe imported, ſpelling books, primers, Davidies by Ellwood, Engliſh grammar by Aſh, Buchanan, Lowth, &c. pſalters, Watt's pſalms and hymns, either ſeparately or together, Fiſher's young man's companion, wrapping paper large and ſmall, writing paper various kinds, drawing paper, parchment, blank books of various ſizes, ledgers, day books, journals, quills, ink powder, ink ſtands various kinds, ſealing wax, wafers box, ounce or pound, pocket books, &c. &c. &c. Wholeſale and Retail.

Wants a place, as a Wet-Nurſe,

A WOMAN, with a good breaſt of Milk. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

A CONVENIENT new two ſtory FRAME DWELLING-HOUSE, 20 feet front by 25 feet deep, ſituate in South, between Second and Third-ſtreets, two rooms on a floor with fireplaces in each, and a large garret. Alſo the lot whereon the houſe ſtands (which was improved as a garden laſt ſummer) 20 feet by 87 feet four inches, with a 12 feet alley at the back of the lot, leading from Third to Barron-ſtreet; ſubject to a ground rent of 20*l*. per annum. For terms enquire of FRANCIS WRIGLEY, on the premiſes.

Loaf, Lump and Muſcovado SUGAR, MOLASSES *and* RUM, *MANUFACTURED by* MILES & MORGAN,

And to be SOLD at their STORE, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, Philadelphia. Where Merchants and Shop-keepers may be furniſhed at the ſhorteſt notice, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. Feb. 19, 1787.

THE Members of the Philadelphia Contributionſhip for inſuring Houſes from loſs by fire, are deſired to meet at the Court-houſe, on the 9th day of April next, between the hours of two and five in the afternoon, in order to chooſe twelve Directors and a Treaſurer for the enſuing year, when ſome alteration in the inſuring of houſes will be propoſed for the conſideration of the contributors.

By order of the Directors,

‡ CALEB CARMALT, Clerk.

THIS is to give notice to the public, that Joſeph Adams, John, Jacob and Joſeph Buffman, fraudulently obtained a note for Thirty-five Pounds, in Auguſt, 1784, of the ſubſcriber, payable to Suſanna Morris, Five Pounds to be paid down, and Ten Pounds a year till the whole was paid. Theſe are to forewarn all perſons from having any concern or taking an aſſignment on the ſaid note, as I have received no value, and am determined not to pay the ſame, unleſs compelled by law.

¶ SAMUEL TYSON.

BARK, wanted in *Philadelphia*,

A large quantity of the following kinds, viz. Spaniſh, White and Black-Oak, Hemlock and Birch.

IT is requeſted by the Tanners in this city, that the Farmers would remember the time for getting this valuable commodity, to be careful in putting it up to dry when ſtripped, and as ſpeedily as they can after it is ſufficiently dried to bring it to town. For want of ſuch care, they have ſuffered conſiderable loſs.

April 3, 1787. † 4 w.

Philadelphia, January 25, 1787.

ALL Perſons that have demands againſt the eſtate of EZRA JONES, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts; and thoſe indebted, either on bond, note or by book account, are deſired to make immediate payment, to

ISRAEL JONES, Executor.

N. B. *Iſrael Jones* has removed his ſtore into Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets. † 7*s*6*d*. c 6 w.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 10th of March next,

AN improved FARM, containing about 100 acres of Land, half of which is meadow, the Dwelling-houſe commodious. Situate in Richmond Precinct, (commonly called Point no Point) 5 miles from the city. Enquire of GEORGE ROBERTS, in Philadelphia.

February 19, 1787. † 6 w.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate and Muſtard, Manufactured and Sold by JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia.

N. B. Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for *MUSTARD SEED.*

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennſylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the ſaid State; the Honorable William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſquire, and the Honorable Jacob Ruſh, Eſquire, Juſtices of the ſaid Courts, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the twenty-ſecond day of March (inſt.) to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, at the State-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday, the ſixteenth day of April next:

NOTICE is hereby given to all juſtices of the peace, the coroners, eſcheators and conſtables, within the ſaid city and county, that they be then and there in their own perſons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices, in that behalf, appertain to be done: alſo, all they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the gaol of the ſaid city and county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Philadelphia, the twenty-third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, and the eleventh year of American Independence.

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

Formerly oppoſite the Church in Second-ſtreet, has again opened ſtore on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet near Walnut-ſtreet, where he has imported in the laſt veſſels from England, a general aſſortment of

China, Glaſs and Earthen Wares,

Among which are

COMPLEAT *tea table ſets* of enamelled china richly ornamented, Egyptian or *black china* tea pots, ſugardiſhes, and cream ewers; elegant *cane coloured* ware; *cut glaſs* candleſticks, ſalts, muſtard-pots, cruets, decanters and wine glaſſes, ſingle and double flint glaſs ware, a few *quart tumblers and covers*, *Bohemian* pint tumblers, balloon tumblers, cut tumblers of ſeveral ſizes and quart decanters, with a variety of common articles, for country conſumption. Country orders carefully packed, and executed at the ſhorteſt notice.

A few Watch chains and ſeals to be ſold low. t f.

A few good new and ſecond hand

WATCHES

TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS HOWARD,

In Second-ſtreet, ſeven doors above Cheſnut-ſtreet,

WHERE he continues to carry on the Clock and Watch making buſineſs, in its various branches, and will uſe his beſt endeavours to make his work give ſatisfaction to thoſe who employ him. Any perſon who has had the misfortune to break the horizontal wheel or cylinder of their watch, by applying to him, may depend on having it repaired as well as if ſent to London. Shallop-men, ſtage-men and others, who bring watches from the lower counties or elſewhere, to be repaired, by giving him their cuſtom, may have their own done gratis.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted. ¶

FISHING TACKLE,

MANUFACTURED and SOLD, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, by

HUSON LANGSTROTH,

At his SHOP on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the Meal-market,

Common and Kirby Hooks of various ſizes,	Hair and Silk Lines,
	Hair and Silk Snoods,
Drum and Sheepſhead Lines,	3 and 4 Joint Rods,
Rock and Deep Sea ditto,	Carolina Reeds, &c. &c.
Common and Float ditto,	

He hath alſo for ſale, glaſs and queens ware, looking-glaſſes from 18 by 12 inches to 4 by 6, a few compleat tea ſets of handſome blue glazed ware, walking ſticks, &c. &c.

N. B. The market price given for white horſe hair. †6w.

THE Subſcriber having let part of two lots, marked in the general plan of the town of Eaſton numbers 77 and 78, on an improving leaſe, for the term of four years; which leaſe will expire on the 28th of April next. There has been a half roofed frame tenement erected thereon: And whereas in the article and leaſe, bearing date April 28, 1783, the ſubſcriber was to have a preference of purchaſe at the expiration of ſaid term of four years, otherwiſe it was to be moved off from the premiſes, which agreement is hereby requeſted to be fulfilled by the preſent Aſſignees, who are ſaid to be Meſſrs. SPICER and CRAWFORD, Philadelphia, or others. This is likewiſe to forewarn all perſons not to purchaſe ſaid tenement, unleſs they wiſh to purchaſe a lawſuit therewith, as I am willing to give the full value, or as much as any other will give. ANDREW LEDLIE.

Eaſton, Feb. 3, 1787. † 6 w.

Philadelphia, March 8, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of Falconer and Tomkins, by bonds, notes or book debts, that unleſs they diſcharge the ſame on or before the firſt day of May next, to John Fromberger, in Second-ſtreet, they will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

JOHN FROMBERGER,
JOSIAH WILLARD GIBBS,
CHARLES GILCHRIST,
JOHN FERGUSON,
} Aſſignees.

¶

Cuſtom-Houſe, *March* 23, 1787.

The following extracts are publiſhed, in order to prevent all merchants and others giving bonds for duties ſuffering through want of information or neglect.

"AND be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every ſuch bond ſo taken for the payment of duties as aforeſaid, ſhall, at and from the time of executing the ſame, have and take the like effect with a judgment entered in a court of record, and execution levied by the Sheriff, ſo far as relates to the binding of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the obliger or obligers in any ſuch bond.

" And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, or Deputy Collector of an inland diſtrict, when and ſo often as any ſuch bond ſhall become due, ſhall demand payment thereof, or proſecute an action or actions for the money due thereon; and if the Collector ſhall neglect or delay to put any ſuch bond in ſuit more than ten days after the ſame ſhall have become due, he ſhall in every ſuch caſe be deemed to have the money due thereon in his poſſeſſion, and account for the ſame accordingly, as if actually by him received.

" And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all bonds which hereafter under this act, or any other act impoſing any duties or impoſts on the importation of goods, wares or merchandiſe into this ſtate, ſhall be made and given for the uſe of the commonwealth, to the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, for the payment of the ſaid duties or impoſts, or any of them, at a certain day, ſhall and may be taken by the ſaid Collector with a power of attorney underwritten, endorſed or annexed thereto, directed to the Attorney-General of the ſtate, or to any other Attorney of the ſupreme court, or any of the courts of common pleas of this ſtate, empowering either of them to confeſs judgment or judgments on one or more declaration or declarations, filed in one or more of the ſaid courts, as occaſion may require, as of any term or terms paſt in the ſaid courts, for the penalty of any ſuch bond, on non-payment at the day of the ſum or ſums mentioned in the condition of the ſame, for the more ſpeedy recovery of the ſaid ſum or ſums ſo mentioned in ſuch condition, with the intereſt which may be due, together with coſts of ſuit; which power of attorney ſhall be executed by the perſon or perſons giving ſuch bond, at the ſame time that he or they execute ſuch bond."

And whereas many bonds given on the exportation of goods, wares and merchandiſe, have not been cancelled by certificates agreeable to law: Notice is hereby given to all concerned, That unleſs proper certificates or vouchers are produced on or before the firſt day of May next enſuing, all ſuch bonds will be put in ſuit agreeable to the act of Aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided.

LE TELIER, and Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, they have removed to the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, the fifth door from the ſtore formerly occupied by them at the corner of ſaid ſtreet and Market-ſtreet, where they are ſtill carrying on the grocery buſineſs in as extenſive a manner and on the ſame reaſonable terms as formerly. c t f Philad. Dec. 26, 1786.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 13th of March, 1787, an apprentice LAD, named Moſes Young, about 19 years of age, ſlender made and fair complexion; had on, when he went away, a white felt hat, a brown faced linſey coat, a dark brown veſt lined with green baize, leather breeches, blue woollen ſtockings, good ſhoes and ſteel buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid lad, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ JOHN BETTS.

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